

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

Morning—Evening—Sunday.

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HIGH COST OF BIBLES.

The American Bible society announces that it is having difficulty because of the great increase in the cost of book-making materials. Its cheap testaments cost twice as much to produce as before the war. Paper, ink, leather and glue have all gone up. The result is that this society and other organizations that distribute religious literature of various sorts are having to limit their operations. One denominational publishing house reports that its white paper alone will cost \$130,000 more than usual this year.

This handicap is especially unfortunate, at a time when the world needs religion more perhaps than ever before, and when religious publications are welcomed nearly everywhere more warmly than for many years.

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIRTHDAY.

Of course they said it couldn't be done. The smoking mass of ruins which was San Francisco 10 years ago this April would never again be a city of power. It had been proved that the site was not safe to build upon. No one would want to live there again. But if foolhardy San Francisco should insist upon rebuilding, it would be at least 50 years before the city could regain what it had lost.

Today, however, San Francisco is stronger and more beautiful than ever before. She did a record export and import business last year. Her population is bigger than before the earthquake. Her world's fair was a tremendous success.

No, it couldn't be done. But American pluck and enterprise have done it. Many happy returns, San Francisco!

FEAR GERMANY—SHE'S STRONG!
INVADE MEXICO—SHE'S WEAK!

We should plunge into war with Mexico because she might be able to lick and keep out of war with Germany because "it" might be difficult to handle. That appears to be the reasoning of the Chicago Tribune, perhaps not because it exactly reasons that way, but rather because war with Mexico instead of Germany more nearly measures up to its ideals, and drives it to that conclusion.

Reference is made to the editorial appearing in that paper yesterday, headed "Bitter Fruit." It was brought to our attention by telephone; had to be brought to our attention in order for us to see it, for, we must confess that since convinced some four years ago that the Tribune is merely a sort of Darwinian "missing link"—missing because not generally recognized at its true status—connecting the International Harvester octopus with the bull moose, we have not given its opinions very much consideration. Between the McCormicks, the Perkinses, and the T. R.'s, with the McCormick and Perkins demand for sial dependent upon Mexico, the Tribune's preference for a war with Mexico—as a quest of "the farm adjoining ours"—is not at all difficult to understand.

Aside from which that paper's denunciation of Pres't Wilson and his Mexican and European policies, are akin to silliness. Railing at the president for having been a schoolmaster, damning him for his lack of astuteness as a politician, contending as against him that he should disregard all theories of truth and right, and taking conditions as they are make them to serve his purposes regardless of right or wrong, is too far from sense for serious thought. Likewise the contention that the president's pro-Humanitarianism is not pro-American. In this we think the Tribune is most certainly wrong. The conclusion of its ruling would be that "might makes right" rather than "right, might," and that to be pro-American we must disclaim the humanitarianism of Americanism, and content ourselves with the little job of suppressing the weak, while the strong should be left to run over us at their own sweet will.

Nothing more un-American has appeared in American print since our difficulties with the Teutons have arisen. We do not except even the extreme pro-German papers in that statement. The Tribune's premises are just as un-American as its conclusions. The basic principles from which it argues, if they may be called basic principles, run amuck in a cowardly imbecility of which the American republic has never been guilty.

We may be slow to anger, hampered at times by our ideals, even over-anxious to be right rather than powerful, but as a nation we have never been cowardly, not allowed greed nor size to control our actions. Nothing could be more un-American than to suggest that we fear Germany because she is strong, and invade Mexico because she is a field fruitful, and might be made to serve us, perhaps, as a sort of military training school—which is about all the Tribune tirade amounts to.

GENIUS AND STANDARD OIL MAY BE PREPARING FOR WAR.

That Standard Oil is being brought face to face with its Waterloo, the product of American genius, everybody—especially the automobile owners—are bound to hope and pray. Genius always has been the greatest enemy of abused monopoly, and history may merely be undergoing another repetition.

Louis Enright of Farmingdale, L. I., runs an automob-

ile on water. Or at least, he says he does. And several supposedly normal, hard-headed business men who have seen him give a demonstration are convinced that he does what he claims. He simply draws five gallons of water out of any convenient water pipe, drops into it four ounces of a mysterious greenish fluid, pours the mixture into his gasoline tank, and off goes the machine, with the motor never missing an explosion. He says the chemical he uses is so common and cheap that the new fuel only costs a cent a gallon.

If this is not hocus-pocus, Enright has made a discovery that is literally worth billions of dollars, and destined to confer incalculable benefits on the human race. He has provided not merely a means of running gas engines cheaply, at the very time when the high price of gasoline has made it particularly welcome. He has given the world a permanent source of power far cheaper and more accessible than any now existing. It is no exaggeration to say that such a discovery is greater than that of steam power, for the use of steam depends on coal, which is expensive and exhaustible. There is plenty of water.

Unfortunately, this is probably a hoax or a dream. The known laws of science are against it. Fuel experts scoff at it. Water, to be sure, is two-thirds hydrogen; and that hydrogen, when separated, is highly explosive. But chemists insist that it is bound to take, under ideal conditions, at least as much expenditure of energy to separate the hydrogen from its combination with oxygen as the hydrogen can give back afterward in burning or exploding. They insist that there is no substance in existence a little of which, poured into water, will cause this separation as Enright says it does, breaking up the water and giving the pure hydrogen to explode in the gas chamber of the engine like gasoline vapor.

And yet—science has been wrong before.

PHILANTHROPY AS AN INDUSTRY
AND ITS ARMY OF WORKERS.

To the ordinary American it will seem incredible that there should be 4,000 men and women in one community earning their living in social work supported by private philanthropy. Such, however, is New York city's distinction in the realm of organized charity. In South Bend it is different, at least, in degree.

Philanthropy seems to have developed into a regular industry. It has its definite place in the social organization. It has developed its own system and standards. Social workers are required to undergo an elaborate course of training.

Salaries are in general not so high, perhaps, as in other lines of business requiring education and skill. But they are better than educational salaries. They run as high as \$10,000 a year. Quite a few of the New York charity experts get \$5,000 a year, and it is a rare college professor who gets that much. Their aggregate salaries run into the millions.

The New York School of Philanthropy, which has been taking a census of these salaried workers in private charities, reports that they constitute a larger group than the city's clergymen, dentists or chemists, and are as numerous as authors, editors, reporters, civil engineers and surveyors. There are other American cities, too, where the proportion of social workers to the population is almost as great.

Undoubtedly the worker is worthy of his hire. But it does look as if the work of distributing charity is getting to be rather expensive, and the machinery unduly cumbersome. And any one who reflects on such vast, complex activities as modern philanthropy represents, is driven to wonder whether all this bother and expense is really necessary and wise—whether society couldn't manage things so that fewer persons would need charity, and so that the army now engaged in laboriously investigating and doling out pittance could be freed for productively employment.

TEACHING HEALTH AS WELL AS
MENTALITY IN THE SCHOOLS.

Incident to the recent welfare conference held here and the attention given by the speakers to health and mentality, as inter-dependent, the natural disposition to shift a portion of the blame to the schools, for mental defectiveness, is not, by any means, all local.

That it is the duty of public educational systems to build up the health of children as well as to train their minds is the contention of Dr. C. Ward Crampton, physical training expert, New York city.

Not a bad idea either. Out of the 22,000,000 school children in the United States, says Dr. Crampton, more than 12,000,000, or over half, receive no physical or health education at all. Only one in five high schools has physical training for the mass of students. About three-fourths of them have athletics for the few, which is, of course, no substitute for compulsory physical training. Part of the neglect may be ascribed to the pressure of mental training, but most of it is due to the apathy or ignorance of parents, who do not, according to the expert, "charge against education as now conducted the preventable illnesses of their children." Dr. Crampton wants to see a national awakening on this subject.

The original idea of the public schools was to furnish book-learning to children who, presumably, lived wholesomely out of school hours. The fact that the school itself, with its crowding, its discipline, its faults of ventilation, its passing on of infections, could be responsible for illness and other physical evils did not enter into consideration. The time has come, however, when it is known that health can be taught, bodies can be strengthened or weakened at will.

With spring-time at hand, the long vacation imminent, plans for the new year under discussion, there is no better time than now to arrange so that the schools may begin to be body-builders rather than body-breakers.

If yellow fever could be eliminated from Panama, why not grippe, measles and nervous break-downs from a school district? Much has been done in this direction, but more remains yet to do.

HUMANE CONDUCT OF U-BOATS
MODELS TO EMULATE.

We learn from the esteemed Gazette of Cologne, Germany, that "there is no case on record which permits a neutral to accuse Germany of having violated the rules she has laid down." This after the torpedoing of the Sussex, with its American passengers.

We also learn from the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger that "America must recognize, in the light of the last German note, that there can be just as little question of our having broken our promises as there is of our having violated the laws of humanity. People should seek only to emulate the model, correct and humane conduct of our U-boat commanders instead of assailing them."

That settles it. The German submarines have broken no treaties, no pledges, no laws. They have acted in every case correctly and humanely, even when they slaughtered American women and children on ships regarded by all other nations as immune from attack. The U-boat commanders are the perfect models for our own submarines to emulate. We owe an apology to the German government, and especially to the German press, for ever having thought otherwise.

The Melting Pot

Filled by the Editorial Staff.

SAID MR. WILSON.

Said Mr. Wilson to Germany: We have a right to be at sea. And if we fight, 'Twill be for right And the needs of humanity.

Some of our preparedness friends are rather insistent that a foreign foe could land on one coast and reach the other coast in five days. Perhaps they could, but we venture to say that they might find that it's farther from New York to San Francisco than it is from Berlin to Paris for instance.

Speaking of the demand for houses, plenty of our good housewives have been unable to take down their curtains and wash them for fear of being bothered by would-be-renters.

One thing we have never seen advertised: Two baths and a room.

One thing we have: A flat upstairs for rent.

I went out to rent a flat. I hunted high and hunted low. But I couldn't find a little flat. So I let them rent me a bungalow.

It used to be landlords said "children not wanted," now they say in plenty of cases, "children not tolerated."

But it's almost a fifty-fifty arrangement, some of them refuse to accept families with a dog.

Years back a man raised a large family and then got old, age let the children support him. Now the older they are, the more expensive.

HUNTING A HOUSE.

Editor Melvin pot—My wife says we gotta get a new house and I says aint this house good enough and she says now it aint good enough, it aint got no conveniences. I says what is conveniences and she says a good front porch and such things. So not caring to start nothing I says go ahead and rent a new house and she goes ahead, but she aint rented no new house yet. Finelle she grabs me and takes me a long. We goes to several houses but them that got porches aint got no furnace nor none of them other conveniences.

We finelle gits a house what she likes, course it dont suit me, but I aint home often and I says shes the one to be suited. It had one of these receiving halls and my wife figured she could get enough furniture to fix it up for about a couple of hundred dollars. The dinin room was on the north side and the bed rooms didnt have many winders, but the kitchen was alright and that settled it.

Finelle my wife asked how much and the landlord said, only \$35 a month, but we would have to buy the old stove and the coal, and the fruit and pay for the grass seed that had been sowed and my wife says we did intend to build a house but thought rentin was cheaper. It used to be said the landlord, but this war has changed everything.

We didnt rent this house but went and looked for another and after lookin over a dozen or maybe a dozen dozen we found what we wanted, but it was already rented and we didnt git no chance to ask how much it would sell for in rent. May be there is a house that will suit us, but we aint seen none yet excepting the city hall and they aint no chance to git in their on account of the roomers.

Yours, CY.

MODERN WARFARE.

The enemy had marshalled 22 billions in gold, 12 billions in silver and 75 trillions in I. O. U.'s, while in rear reinforcements of billions in currency was in readiness to rush to the front. The massive formation looked impregnable, but General Finance, war secretary of our noble nation was not to be denied. He marshalled all the resources of the country and had dollar for dollar to stack against the enemy, but it was not enough. After deep study and much puzzling he called on the women of the country. Did they respond? Did they? 'Tis to laugh. Every last one of them went down in her (deleted) and producing the coin of the realm smothered General Finance. Then victory was ours.

We were able to send \$1.15 against every dollar the enemy could raise and victory perched on our banner. The nation was loud in praise of the women who had so nobly reached to the rescue of their country.

Mary had a flimsy dress, The skirt hung quite low sir, But Mary 's in distress, You see the winds, they blow sir. Speaking of Villa, was yesterday his day to die?

Apparently the seas are safe for all kinds of ships but neutrals.

AN OLD ONE BUT GOOD. Detective—"Did you see Quilhot?" A Citizen—"Yes, he went that way," pointing.

Detective—"Then I'll go this way," starting in opposite direction.

AD HORRORS OF WAR.

Berlin—Soap cards next. The German government will regulate the sales of soap and will limit the grams per person a month. The purchaser must present a "soap card."

Work Delayed.

The Hawks Electric Co. has delayed in placing the electric line to the county farm on account of being unable to secure copper wire. Many concerns are behind on their orders because of lack of this metal.—Goshen Democrat.

With Other Editors Than Ours

RATING STUDENT CHARACTER.

(Billings, Mont., Gazette.)

As a means of giving prospective employers a better line on the qualifications of students applying to them for work the authorities at the State Agricultural college at Bozeman have adopted a system of character rating.

Under this plan each instructor in college is asked to grade every student who comes under his instruction on the following: ability, honesty, application, thoroughness, aptitude, punctuality, reliability, neatness in work, personal appearance, command of English, industry and cheerfulness. Instructors are asked to grade only those students and for those qualities upon which they feel that they have a definite opinion. The average of each student's rating in these respects is compiled by the college registrar and is used in recommending a student for position after graduation. The student is allowed the opportunity to know the average opinion of his instructors, though he is not permitted to see their individual grading.

The idea in making these facts known to the student is to enable him to correct deficiencies in his character; and since the grading is to be done once each half year throughout his four years' course, the student will have abundant opportunity if he desires to improve his standing with his instructors and to establish before his graduation a reputation for such qualities as most employers are seeking.

This system of grading students upon personal characteristics was suggested by plans in use in one or two other educational institutions and more particularly by the schedule of grading used in a number of large commercial concerns. It properly takes into account the fact, so long ignored by educational authorities, that mere scholarship is not an adequate or dependable measure of a man's worth.

The "grind" who wins high marks in examinations is in the majority of cases a one-sided man, and what the world is calling for now is all-around men, not jacks of all trades, but men who combine character with intelligence, common sense with scholarship, personality with power of concentration. Optimism is rated higher nowadays than omniscience.

COTTAGES FOR COUNTRY
SCHOOL TEACHERS.

(Columbus, Ohio, Dispatch.)

The living force of the schools is its teachers—and that is true in the country, as well as in the city. Without good teachers, fine buildings and equipment are of little avail. It is like constructing a splendid locomotive and putting it in charge of a blacksmith. R. S. Kellogg, acting for the federal bureau of education, has been inquiring into the housing conditions of the country school teacher, and finds them bad. The old custom of "boarding around" still obtains in many sections, and the result is that many teachers live during the hours they are not at work in surroundings that are uninspiring and even depressing. Not all homes are suited to the needs of a teacher who must work out of hours and so must have quiet and comfort; and some of the homes that would be suitable are not open to "boarders." As a rule, however, the more difficult it is to find in the community a suitable boarding place for the teacher, the greater the need that she shall be made efficient through good housing. It is, therefore, proposed that communities provide, not only school houses, but teachers' cottages, where the teacher may live in her own way. It looks like a sensible idea. Not long ago, there was report of one Ohio country school teacher who had done this on her own account, rather than suffer the inconveniences to which

she would otherwise have been subjected, and in Oregon, 108 such dwellings have been provided.

STRONG PAPER.

(Washington Star.)

A single United States treasury note measures 3 1/8 inches in width and 7 1/4 inches in length. It will sustain without breaking lengthwise a weight of 41 pounds, crosswise a weight of 81 pounds. The notes run four to a sheet, a sheet being 8 1/4 inches wide by 13 1/2 inches long. One of these sheets lengthwise will suspend 105 pounds and crosswise 177 pounds.

The best love plot is one 20x140 feet and paid for.—Kansas City Journal.

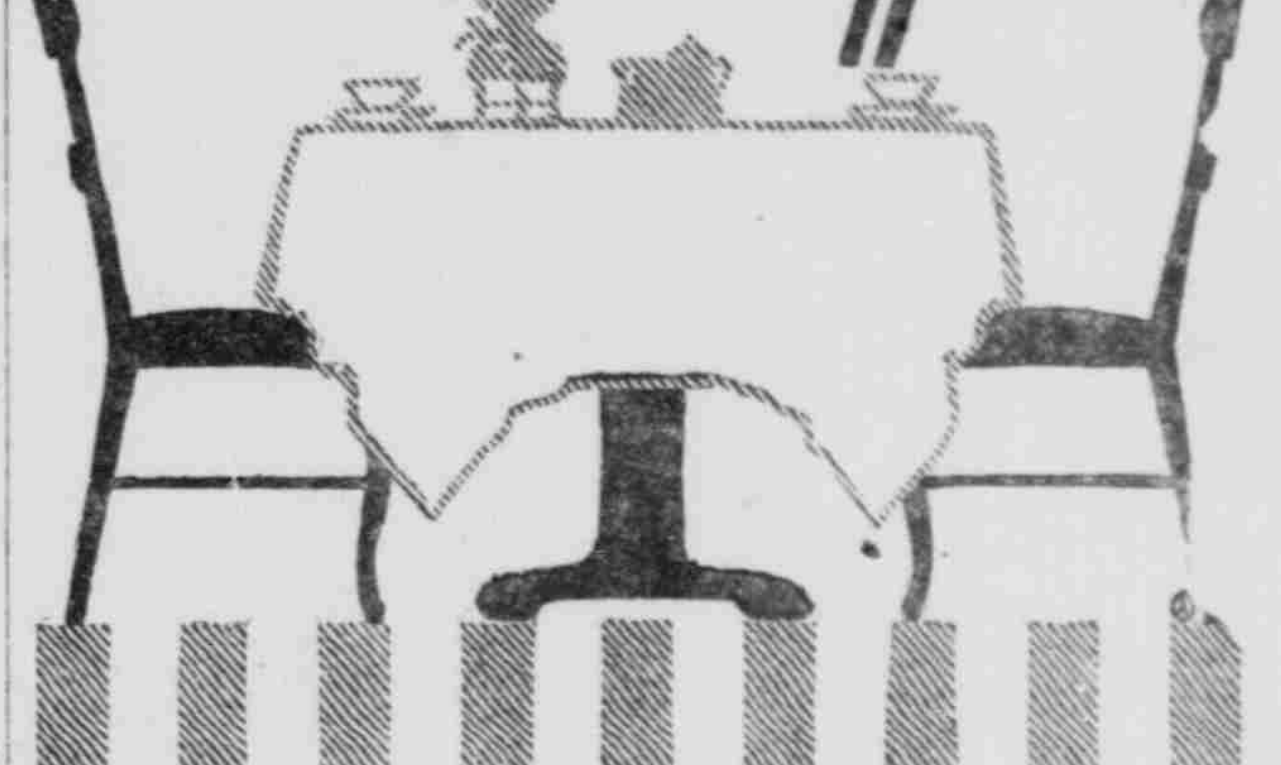
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